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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.—An extended abstract of this able document will be found upon our first page. It presents a full and clear account of the condition of our army and general defenses, and suggests many important improvements in our present military system. The Secretary's views and recommendations upon the subject of Internal Improvement—the construction of Railroads, Canals, &c. with especial reference to their importance as military roads—are liberal and entitled to earnest consideration. One great source of power consists in the ability rapidly to concentrate a large number of troops; and whatever increases the facilities for speedy communication between the different portions of the country contributes so much to its defence. We trust that this part of the Report will be regarded with a portion of the liberal and enlightened spirit which dictated it. The account given of our Indian relations on the whole satisfactory, and the high compliment paid to the bravery and ability of Col. Worth will be cordially echoed by every one acquainted with the services and the merits of that gallant officer.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—A statement has been prepared by the Canal Department of this State which administers a most withering rebuke to the base spirits who for years have endeavored to blast the greatness and the glory of the Empire State. The following is an abstract of this statement showing the amount received by the Collectors upon each of the State Canals for tolls, penalties and copies of clearances in 1840 and also in 1841 up to Dec. 1, with the increase and decrease on each.

Toll, &c. in 1840.	Do. in 1841.	Increase.	
Eric Canal.....	\$1,597,314 46	1,812,668 34	215,353 88
Champlain.....	102,417 74	117,738 27	15,320 53
Ontario.....	22,222 93	38,169 29	15,946 36
Cayuga, Seneca.....	18,815 57	23,344 78	4,529 21
Chenango.....	4,954 41	9,830 42	4,876 01
Crooked Lake.....	1,233 53	2,412 36	1,178 83
Cheango.....	14,601 13	18,763 08	4,161 95
Genesee Valley.....	6,930 40	9,251 11	2,320 71
Oneida Lake.....	1,600 00	2,000 00	400 00
Saratoga.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	0 00
Total.....	\$1,775,747 57	\$2,063,504 27	\$287,756 70

We had hoped to present to-day the sixth Lecture of Dr. LARDNER, delivered on Friday evening; but it is unavoidably crowded out by the Report of the Secretary of War. It will appear at length to-morrow. These are decidedly among the most interesting and instructive Lectures of the season. They not only delight the ear and please the fancy for an hour, but impart real information which may be treasured up and made of the highest practical importance. Dr. Lardner has many qualities rarely met in a public lecturer. We have never listened to any other who will make an abstract and apparently dry subject so perfectly clear and so deeply interesting. At the same time he does not merely present what may be met in the numerous treatises upon the subject; there is great originality both in the matter of his lecture and the method in which it is presented; and while all that he says may be perfectly understood by the school-boy, we have observed the most learned and scientific men among us listening with delight to his remarks. The models and diagrams by which he illustrates his lectures are exceedingly ingenious and beautiful. The great moving panorama of the heavens, which will be exhibited to-morrow evening, is one of the finest we have ever seen. The drawing is 150 feet long and 20 wide, containing 3,000 square feet; 40,000 stars are now represented, to which will be added the nebulae. Each star is represented in its proper latitude and longitude, and of its proper size and color. The diagram of the moon is ten feet in diameter, and represents its surface as seen by Herschel's great telescope. These lectures increase in interest with every successive evening.

TENNESSEE SENATORS.—Faction in the Legislature of Tennessee has at last been vanquished and by this time two Whig Senators are undoubtedly on their way to Washington. The Whig Extra of the 1st inst. says that a resolution was passed in the Senate but rejected by the House to elect HARRIS L. TURNER to serve out Mr. GRUNDY's unexpired term. Mr. TURNER, on the Senate's receiving the message from the House, called up his resolutions and it was finally voted, 13 to 12 (Mr. TURNER Op. and 12 Whigs voting in the affirmative), to meet the House on the 3d, to elect a successor to Hon. A. ANDERSON, and on the 3d to fill the vacancy occasioned by Hon. Felix Grundy's death.

OHIO.—The Legislature of Ohio assembled at Columbus on the 6th. Rufus P. Spaulding (Opp.) was chosen Speaker of the House and James J. Farn (Opp.) Speaker pro tem. of the Senate, each by a majority of three votes.

CLAIMS ON MEXICO.—The Secretary of State has given notice that the Commission for settling claims on the Mexican Government will terminate its sittings on the 26th of February next, and that its duration cannot be extended by a law of Congress.

We are indebted to the American Traveler for London papers received by the Acadia.

The Regulations of the War Department under the Act of June 30, 1854, to prevent the introduction of ardent spirits into the Indian country, announcing the penalties for the offence and the mode of proceeding against offenders, have been published in the Intelligencer. Instructions have also been issued from the Solicitor of the Treasury to U. S. District Attorneys and Marshals to afford their aid in preventing the traffic in spirituous liquors.

CITY PRISON STATISTICS.—During the last week ending on Saturday night, 82 white males, 24 females, 17 black males, and 10 females, in all 133 have been admitted to prison. 74 white males, and 20 females, 14 black males, and 3 females, in all 111, have been discharged, leaving a total of 128 still in prison, consisting of 83 white males, and 21 females, 16 black males, and 3 females, 1 white male (Patrick Russell) having been executed.

MORE HOAXING.—Some days since the Sun published an account of a great fire at Albany which destroyed some thirty houses. It has not been confirmed.

A 'Currency Convention' was held at Baltimore on the 9th inst.

OUR ALLIANCE WITH FRANCE.—This point in our history, which has given rise to much controversy, was clearly and most pleasingly elucidated by Mr. SPARKS in his Lecture at the Tabernacle on Saturday evening. As necessary to a full understanding of the relative positions of England and France at the time the alliance of the latter with the United States was formed, he gave a rapid but comprehensive sketch of the old French war, during which Washington entered upon his military career. Before any declaration of war between Great Britain and France had been issued and even while the Ambassador of the former was continually and earnestly protesting that his nation desired peace and friendly relations with France, the government to which he was accredited sent out cruisers to seize French vessels, fomented disturbance between the inhabitants of Canada and the Colonies, which led to frequent and bloody skirmishes between the soldiers on the border, and lost no opportunity to harass the business and weaken the power of her rival.

Soon war was proclaimed; and the signal victories which uniformly attended the British arms were always ascribed by the French solely to the advantage they gained by their deceitful policy before hostilities were proclaimed. The war was finally closed by a treaty of peace; and this treaty was dictated by England herself and was studiously framed for the purpose of crippling the resources, destroying the spirit and weakening the power of France. The terms were in the highest degree hard and oppressive; yet France had no alternative and was obliged to yield to them. They included an absolute surrender to the British crown of the Canadas and her West India possessions, made the ports of France completely at the disposal of the victors and placed her commerce completely at their mercy. They also bound the French government to engage in no acts hostile to England. So far was their oppression carried that English Commissioners were frequently sent into French ports to inspect French ships there fitting out and to detain them if their purposes were not approved.

This tyrannical use of victory aroused every patriotic and indignant feeling in the French heart. It not only weakened her power but insulted her dignity and tarnished her honor and glory. No Frenchman, therefore, ever intended to keep the treaty only until their strength would allow them to break it. An intense hatred of the English was firmly rooted in the heart of the French nation; and they therefore witnessed the growing dissensions between the Thirteen American Colonies and their mother country with the greatest satisfaction. It gratified their feelings of enmity and afforded hope that the contest, whatever the result might be, would be seriously injurious to the power and prosperity of their hated conqueror.

The Colonies, soon after the commencement of the struggle, began to look abroad for aid, and their first hopes of assistance were from France. It was necessary however that every thing should be done in secret, and accordingly SILAS DEANE went out to France in the character of a merchant, but really with a purpose of procuring whatever aid he could for the Colonies. With the government directly of course he could have no intercourse, but among the men of greatest influence at Court was Count de Vergennes, and he was most zealously in favor of the American cause. He secretly supplied the agent of the Colonies with money to purchase military stores and other needed articles which were secretly shipped and sent to this country. This was continued for a time with some success; but the British Minister at Paris, by means of spies, soon found out and made complaint to the French government. The King thereupon issued proclamation forbidding all such transmission of supplies to the Colonies, and commanding the officers of the various ports to institute strict inquiry into all such transactions. Still the matter was carried on with the secret connivance of the French government, who nevertheless frequently embarrassed the proceedings by detaining vessels suspected of having arms on board.

Upon the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, which placed the Colonies in a new position with regard to other nations, they began to look abroad for alliances, and of course their attention was first fixed upon France. Three Commissioners, Franklin, Silas Deane and Arthur Lee, were sent to Paris to bring about such an alliance. They repaired thither, and although not publicly received or in any way accredited by the Government, were yet admitted to secret audiences. The King and several of his Ministers were strongly opposed to the proposed alliance; but the Count de Vergennes was earnest in urging its manifold benefits. Mr. SPARKS detailed with great minuteness and force the progress of this negotiation, the difficulties they had to encounter, and the perseverance, high ability and final success with which they discharged the mission with which they were charged. The Count de Vergennes drew up a memorial, which was read in secret Cabinet Council, and from which Mr. Sparks read a long extract, displaying the great advantages that would result from uniting with the Colonies and declaring war against England.

These counsels finally prevailed, and a treaty of alliance was concluded by which the parties bound themselves to aid and assist each other to the utmost of their power. Various stipulations were also added, the French declaring that they wished not for extended conquest. This treaty was kept secret for some weeks, but was finally published, and was proclaimed by France against England. This has always been regarded by the English as a breach of faith on the part of France. The question was discussed by the lecturer with great skill and a strict regard to the demands of justice. Whatever of wrong there might be in the proceeding, he thought the Americans should sustain a share of it; for they had made no scruple of urging the French, by every possible consideration, to disregard the treaty; they received the guns sent them by the French without remorse, and fired them off at their enemies with as little compunction of conscience as if they had made them at home. Besides supplying the colonies with arms, the French lent them money and assistance in various ways.

In concluding his lecture, Mr. Sparks alluded to the imputations which have so often been cast upon France, that she did not lend all the aid she had promised the Americans, that her tactics in forming the alliance were base and selfish, and that she had acted with bad faith in several instances during the war. He said that after reading critically all the secret correspondence and papers upon the subject in the government archives

of Paris—amounting to thirty folio volumes—after reading also the secret correspondence in the royal archives of England, and after examining the question as thoroughly as it was capable of being examined, he had no hesitation in expressing his belief that the French government acted throughout in good faith, and that they fulfilled every thing, and even more than they had promised. The lecture was exceedingly interesting and instructive. The subject of the next will be the Naval operations of the Revolution.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Friday Eve., Dec. 12.

The advocates of the Right of Petition were completely outvoted in the House this morning—regularly flooded. You are aware that the famous Committee on Rules had reported an addition or amendment to the last Rule of the House to cover this subject—an amendment substantially re-enacting the Gas Resolutions of Pinckney and Atherton. It provides that on the presentation of any Petition, Memorial, or other paper touching the existence of Slavery in the United States, District, or Territories, the question of reception shall be regarded as raised, and that question shall be laid on the table—and so the Petition not received. This is to make the Rule more stringent than it now is, and is just such a proposition as could never be carried in a full vote of the present House.

This morning, however, as soon as it could be reached, Mr. WM. COST JONSON of Md. called the Report up and moved that it do lie on the table. Mr. STANLEY of N. C. promptly moved the Previous Question, which was ordered; and the Report was laid on the table. Yea 36; Nays 82; nearly every Loco-Foco and most of the Southern Whigs (there were some noble exceptions) voting Yea. The effect of this vote is to put the whole subject to rest, and leave the XXIst Rule in full operation; for a question so laid upon the table can only be taken up again by a two-thirds vote, unless it is reached in the order of business, which never occurs. It looks, therefore, as though the Anti-Gag Members were 'headed'; but if there be a way to evade it, Mr. Adams will find it.

The Committee not being yet organized for the Session, and the House not ready to take hold of anything at the right end, an adjournment over to Monday prevailed. An attempt was made to adjourn at an early hour, but Mr. FILLMORE, who wished the President's Message received, stepped in by calling the Yeas and Nays. He then modified his original proposition so as to authorize the appointment of Select Committees on the President's Fiscal project; on the Census and Ratio of Representation, and on the Smithsonian Legacy. Mr. W. COST JONSON proposed another to inquire into the expediency of establishing a National Foundry; and all prevailed, though Mr. WISE seemed, somehow or other, to be out of humor with the entire proceeding.

Some curiosity is expressed with regard to the composition of the Select Committee on the Fiscal Agency. It is supposed that Hon. GALEL CUSHING of Mass. will be Chairman. There will be little change in the composition of the Committee of last Session. Nothing else of importance was done in the House, and the Senate had no Session. An election for Governor is soon to take place in VIRGINIA, and the result is of decided political consequence. The Whigs have justly two majorities in the House, with a tie in the Senate, so that their chance is much the best; but personal considerations frequently overbear Political in Southern Elections. Should the Whigs prove to have power to do as they like, it is believed that Judge LEWIS SUMMERS, of the West, will be the next Governor. He is a man of unblemished integrity and character.

The newspaper Mail from the North—or at least from New-York—failed this morning, so we are still waiting to hear what was said in your city yesterday on matters and things. Is there no help for this? Will the Postmaster at Philadelphia look to it?

THE CUNARD STEAMERS.—According to statements which we meet in various quarters the managers of the Cunard Steam Navigation Company are pursuing a course with reference to the conduct of their steamers which must create general and decided indignation against them and we fervently hope, lead to the establishment of a line of American Steamers from New-York to Liverpool—far superior to any we have yet seen, or are likely to see, from England. It has been known for some time that Capt. McKellar had resigned his post as Captain of the Caledonia, and in the Commercial of Saturday we find a letter which explains the reasons for this step. Capt. McKellar is a member of the Methodist church and a zealous and devoted Christian; he was in the habit of allowing clergymen who were on board his ship and wished to do so, to conduct religious service on the Sabbath, and when there were none on board he would read prayers and a sermon himself. He also allowed religious exercises among the crew in the forward cabin, and when it was desired by the passengers, permitted the reading of prayers in the saloon. This privilege he granted to Rev. GEORGE SCOTT, the zealous and estimable Swedish missionary, who has but just left our shores to renew his self-denying labors. This gentleman has published a letter in the London Watchman, giving the substance of regulations recently adopted by the Company, which forced Capt. McKellar to resign. They were that none but clergymen of the Established Church should be permitted ever to conduct religious service, and they only once upon the Sabbath and at no other time. No other religious exercises are to be allowed on board.

Complaints are also made that the Cunard Steamers are now under the charge of young and inexperienced Captains; that the servants on board are disagreeable, impudent and inattentive, and their general arrangements exceedingly uncomfortable. How well founded these complaints may be we have no means of judging; but the regulations introduced by the company are highly intolerant and must receive the decided reprehension of candid men of all sects. We hope all these wrongs may be redressed; but we hope still more earnestly ere long to see a line of swift, safe and well-regulated Steamers ploughing the ocean from this port to those of Great Britain. It is a blot upon our enterprise that there is not one already.

Mr. Charles Powers, in the Victoria District, N. C., was killed by a piece of rock, which he was blasting, on the 28th ult.

A man named Lewis Clark has been arrested and committed at Boston, on charge of having murdered Mary McAllister.

Correspondence of The New-York Tribune.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 10, 1841.

While many friends of order and the best interests of our State are rejoicing that the political paralysis which lost us the command of the lower House of our Assembly, has not affected the Senate, it is perhaps extremely doubtful whether the wishes of the patriot would not be sooner accomplished had both the Executive and Legislative power been thrown completely and indisputably into the hands of our Loco-Foco opponents. To convince the deceived people that the destructive and radical tenets which have been engendered on a once pure stock, have rendered its fruits poisonous, it may be necessary for the entire power to relapse into the custody of those who are continually assailing our institutions and raising hypocritical issues, by advocating theories which they never intend to practice. It will be a dangerous experiment, but sometimes you must "cut beyond the wound to make the cure complete."

The people of Pennsylvania deserve a higher destiny than to be controlled by Loco-Focism; they are proud of their State; confident of her resources; jealous of imputation on the honor of the commonwealth; but unfortunately too confiding in the magic name of "Democracy" as it now exists. The unostentatious virtue of the descendants of Penn, and the indomitable industry of the German, are happily blended in their character, which is sufficiently diversified by the energy and activity of settlers from the East. It is indeed a noble State—noble in her nature, grandeur, in the eternal features of mountain and valley on which the sun has shone since first called into existence; noble in her intellectual energies and her proud common school system; noble in the skill which pierces the mountain side to bring forth the treasures of the mine, and in the quiet industry which covers the valleys with their golden crops; noble in the brilliant fires which stream from her tower-like blast furnaces, and emit their glowing volumes of molten ore; noble in her public system of improvements, and the individual enterprise which can supply the market of the world with her mineral fuel; noble by nature and the spirit of her population; but now alas! crushed, debased, humbled by unhappy legislation and the suicidal policy of her rulers!

Never did the miserable regulations of our improvement system appear so forcibly as when late in perusing the report of the receipts and disbursements on your New-York works under true democratic and economical management. To think that while we have expended forty millions without bringing a single cent of available revenue to our treasury, you with half the outlay, can add half a million annually to a sinking fund to pay off the principal of your State debt! But at present I shall pursue this theme no further; barely remarking that the fruits of Democratic Whig policy will be evident on the first of February next, when the uncommon spectacle in our State, will be exhibited of paying off the semi-annual interest of the State debt, without resort to a direct loan to raise the means. Gov. Porter, it is true, has made a requisition upon the Banks to loan, if necessary, (as their charters compel them to,) one and a half per cent. on their capital, but I assure you that there is not the most distant probability that the requisition will be complied with, unless nature should conspire with the present distressed condition of our finances, and sweep away a large portion of our public works by winter storms.

As to the movements in our political world the times are ripe with them, in rather an embryo state, however. The Loco-Focos of our State are making demonstrations in favor of James Buchanan for the next Presidency. His friends will be active this winter at Washington, and previous to the honorable Senator's departure for that city, canvassing was quite the order of the day at Lancaster, his residence. A few of Gov. Porter's personal friends, elated at his late large majority, have made a push for a Vice Presidential nomination in his favor, but I have learned that this step is adverse to the Governor's wishes, and in declining, he shows good sense, for David R. Porter, if elected, would make but a sorry successor to the former illustrious incumbents of the Presidential chair in the United States Senate.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

KEY WEST, Nov. 23, 1841.

GENTLEMEN: Information reached this place a few days since of the stranding of the ship John Taylor, Mallet, master, on the south side of the island of Cuba. The ship was driven into six feet of water, and the captain, unable to get her off without aid, sent round to Havana for assistance. A steambot and the schooner Warrior, Capt. Griffiths, immediately set out for the wreck.

The brig Mary Sibley, from New-York, bound to New-Orleans, on the 10th inst. struck upon a rock, half inside the reef, about 12 miles east of this place. While off Indian Key, she had taken a pilot on board from one of the wrecking vessels, and was under his charge at the time of the accident. The same wrecking vessel, happening to be on her way here, found the brig in this condition, and gratuitously assisted in getting her adrift. No blame was attached to the pilot; and, it seems to me, none need be. Under all the circumstances, it would rather appear to contradict the prevalent opinion of the dishonesty of the wreckers.

Late arrivals bring the gratifying intelligence of the capture of Indians. Report says that a fight occurred near New River, in which 8 of the Indians were killed, 65 taken prisoners, and 6 more afterwards voluntarily surrendered themselves. Not a man of the whites was killed. The party who captured the Indians were under the command of Capt. Wade.

CACHT.—The negro who murdered Mrs. McMahon and daughter at Athens, Tenn. was apprehended on the 9th inst. in the swamps near that place, where he has been lurking since the perpetration of the deed. He confesses the murder, and says he killed them because he did not like them. Great excitement prevailed among the citizens when he was brought to Athens.

On Thursday, the 9th, an elderly woman at Brighton, Mass. was picking up chips on the railroad track, when the train came in from Worcester. She was struck in the head and instantly killed.

As Mr. Charles Filolston, of Smithville, Chenango County, was harnessing his horse, he received so severe a kick from him as to cause his death almost immediately.

The body of an unknown man found in the bay at Boston on Friday.

FROM LIBERIA.—Papers from Liberia to the 1st of October have been received by the Commercial. The death of Governor BUCHANAN took place on the 3d of September; his disease was the yellow fever. The administration of the Government devolves upon Lieut. Gov. J. J. Roberts.

A letter has been received in the city from Lieut. Gov. Ferguson of Sierra Leone in answer to inquiries made with reference to the status of Mendon and the reception of the Mendians who have recently set sail for Africa. The letter states that Mendon is on the Banks of the Sierra Leone river, within three or four days' sail from Freetown, and promises that upon the arrival of the Mendians they shall be cordially received, provided for and sent to their own homes under the protection and at the expense of the Government. The destruction of the Slave factories during the year has been great, and an effort has been given to this horrible traffic. It is said that the agents of the most notorious of the Slave dealers (Pedro Blanco) have already given up the trade. Whatever may be his motives the fact is regarded as highly encouraging.

FROM BRAZIL.—Dates have been received from Brazil to October 26. The French Brig Marabout has been captured by the English Schooner Rose under suspicion of slave-trading. She has been ordered to Cayenne. In Ceara a party was raging with violence and some commotions had attended the elections in Maranhão. An attempt had been made at Parahyba to assassinate the President.

GALE AT BUFFALO.—The Buffalo Advertiser states that a very heavy gale occurred at that city on the 5th inst. Several buildings were blown down and a man named Hadfield killed by the fall of one. No injury of consequence was done to the shipping in the harbor.

DEFAULT CHARGED UPON A TELLER.—We are informed that Mr. Sinclair, one of the Tellers of the Mechanics' Banking Association in Wall street, having been discovered on Friday last, to have defaulted to the amount of \$1600 or \$1700 by overdrawing his account, he was dismissed by the Bank from the situation he held therein and notice given to the other Banks of the fact.

A woman named Brown or Briggs has been arrested and committed to jail at Trenton, N. J. on suspicion of having murdered her child, about a year old, whose body was found in the canal. She says that she is the wife of a soldier on Bedlow's Island, and that, being intoxicated, while endeavoring to get water from the canal to quench her thirst, her child fell from her arms into the water.

Gen. David Taylor, of Chattanooga Co. Ga., committed suicide on the 13th ult. by opening an artery in his thigh. He had become involved in his pecuniary affairs by trading in Morris Mulholland.

Mons. Guillaud, the *attache* of the French Consul at Baltimore, is believed to have been drowned. He was last seen on Tuesday night, very drunk, at the Baltimore house.

LAWYER'S DIARY.—Dec. 13.

SUPREME COURT—1, 100, 108, 113, 115, 112, 121, 21, 30, 39, 95, 122, 123, 124, 126, 128, 129, 130, 203, 141, 132, 143, 131, 135, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 146, 148, 147.

Rome, immortal Rome, the capital of the greatest and most despotic of governments, whether democratic, imperial, or clerical, that ever this world has known, the fountain head of the mightiest and most powerful power that has ever been exerted on earth—Rome, immortal Rome, wonderful in her rise, her duration and her decay, wonderful in her splendor, and wonderful in her fall—never, in her palmy days, conferred so great a benefit on her citizens as Dr. Schermer has done in this city, by publishing the present day, by placing before the public a variety of medicines at once efficacious and pleasant. Even when the time shall come that he ceases to exist, still shall they be remembered, and noted as one of the blessings of the past, immortal in history and tradition, and exercising over the destinies of unnumbered ages an unseen influence through the records of their marvelous deeds. Coughs, colds, palpitations, and in fact, nearly all the diseases that flesh is heir to, yield to those unrivalled medicines.

Who can be in any quantity, also agents 459 Broadway, 185 Bowery, 77 East Broadway, 121 Bleecker, 227 Hudson-street, and Rushon & Appling's.

Mr. G. Froehner, merchant, 183 Front street, N. Y. has given permission to use his name freely as to having been cured of a distressing Rheumatism of long standing by Hovey's Nerve and Bone Liniment, after a great variety of other remedies had been tried in vain. The positive and quick effects of this article are so well known to all who have heard of it, as to require no reference. Those who are ignorant or unbelieving are requested to call on Mr. Froehner, or at No. 71 Shulton Lane, where overabundant testimony may be seen and the article procured.

COUNTERFEITERS LAST LEAF.—J. Pease & Son have, without regard to expense, had engraved a new label, or wrapper, that is invariably around their candy, and by which purchasers, if they examine it attentively, will always detect the genuine from the spurious article. This is a public benefit, and one which we heartily commend. An eagle supporting the American flag, on the flag is inscribed the word PEASE. On a label issuing from the eagle's mouth, and held by his talons is Clarified Essence of Horehound Candy. Just beneath the eagle is a shield, containing the words "Genuine." The shield is surrounded by a wreath of leaves, and the words "Horehound Candy" are inscribed on a ribbon passing around the shield. The label is of a fine quality, and is of a size which may be considered a type of Gough, Cords, Ashman, Consumption, &c. &c. The other vignette is the Scripture subject of the Good Samaritan, and the whole design is beautifully executed. Immediately below the engraving is the fac simile of John Pease & Son, 45 Division st. New York. Copyright Secured.

ROBERTS' AMERICAN.—An entire new bill of entertainment, through the loss of France, and all diseases arising from cold, prepared only by the Proprietor, and known as Hovey's Horehound Candy. Beware of all similar articles, compounded of vile and noxious drugs. To be had, wholesale and retail, at 432 Broadway, corner of Howard street.

Catalogues are now ready of the extensive Sale of Old English Books recently imported, to be closed with on Monday, Dec. 13th, at the New York Library, Room 179 Broadway, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 11th, 12th and 13th inst. The collection consists of a very great variety of rare, valuable and curious Books, embracing many original editions of standard authors, and also a copy of Napoleon's Great Work on Egypt in 14 volumes.

TRICHOPELUS.—Purchasers, beware of a vile imitation of "Clough's Trichopelus," made by an unprincipled fellow lately discharged from his employ. The great celebrity of this Compound, for the cure of baldness, gray hair, scurf, dandruff, &c. has prompted him to have those little labels similar to the original, and thus give all the outward appearance of the genuine Trichopelus. The preparation itself is a vile compound, and bears no resemblance to the genuine, except its being liquid. Be! Caution all purchasers to observe the Clough's article has the proper name of Clough's Trichopelus, and is not printed on the outside wrapper to imitate which, is false, and the work of each bottle is sealed in red wax, with the impression "Clough's Trichopelus, New York." All others are counterfeit.

BURTON'S, CLOAKS, &c.—A large assortment of heavy and mild Cloths, for Suits and Winter Frocks. Also, Cloths, received and will be made up to order, at the Emporium of Cheap Goods, at such prices as must offer inducements to purchasers. The style and finish of garments will be found to compare with any house in the trade.

By this Morning's Southern Mail.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sat. eve. Dec. 11.

I regret to say that my hopes of a favorable issue from the deliberations of Congress this winter on the great subject of Currency and Finance have been somewhat clouded by the observation of the last two days. All may come right yet; I fervently hope it will; but I am by no means so sanguine now as two days ago.

On the surface all is calm and deliberative. Beneath the surface, there are eddies and cross-currents. Very little is said that need be deplored; but there are indications quite as significant as words. I hear objections started to the Fiscal project of the President which apply with equal force to any plan of Finance intended to operate beneficially on the Currency. Molebills, seen through the telescope of distrust and aversion, loom up like mountains. But I will not anticipate evils.

Some soreness is felt with regard to the arrangement of Committees for the Session. The raising of three Special Committees at the outset is regarded by some as a device for putting certain prominent but obnoxious Members out of the places on the regular Committees—Mr. Cushing, for instance, from that of Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. We shall see. If Mr. C. is placed at the head of the Select Committee on Mr. Tyler's Fiscal project, I think he will have the best post in the House, and could afford to lose his place at the head of the Foreign Affairs. If, then, the power is temporary only; and I believe it is unusual to leave a Member of a Standing Committee merely because he has been placed on a Special one.

The violent denunciation of the Message by the Globe appears not to find a response in the bosom of its party here. Some speak favorably of the Fiscal project, though vaguely; but the larger number are indifferently mute. My opinion is that, though they will certainly oppose the President's plan if the Whigs support it, yet, if the Whigs reject it, they will take it up, amend it a little, and at least make a show of supporting it.

The President gave his first Congressional dinner Party yesterday. His lady is in feeble health, and has been seriously ill. Mr. Spencer, Secretary of War, has been quite ill for three days, but is better to-day. Mr. Forward has not been at the Treasury Department these two days, being held at work at home, I believe, on his unfinished Report. I trust it will be sent in on Monday, which, with the election of Chaplains and announcement of Committees, will be a busy day.

We have a high and cool north wind to-night, after two or three days of mild weather, with clouds and some rain.

WRECK.—The brig Richard Winslow, owned by Messrs. Winslow, of Cleveland, and loaded with ovens, furniture, &c. was driven ashore near Chicago on the 25th ult. No lives lost. Several other wrecks on Lake Michigan are reported. It is feared that the brigs Illinois and Osceola are among the lost.

The ship Emily was captured on Friday, the 30th, off Old Point Comfort, Va., and three persons, Capt. Houseman, a Mr. Decker, and one whose name was unknown, were drowned. The owner, Mr. Sleight, was the only one saved.

FIRE.—Yesterday morning between three and four o'clock, a fire broke out in a stable in the centre of the block bounded by Grand, Broome, Orchard and Ludlow streets, which was entirely destroyed, with the contents; and the rear of a dwelling-house on Ludlow street was materially injured.

FIRE IN PRISON.—The centre building of the Missouri State Penitentiary at Jefferson City, with all its contents, was consumed on the 25th ult. The wings in which the convicts were confined were saved. The loss of the building falls on the State; that of the contents on the lessees, Messrs. Gordon & Birch.

FIRE.—About one o'clock this morning a fire broke out on board a slop lying in the East River at Old Slip. The engines were speedily on the spot, and the fire was soon extinguished with but trifling injury.

The cooper's shop of Mr. D. D. Page, at St. Louis, Mo., was burned on the 27th ult. Loss 3,000.

CHARLES O'MALLEY.—The conclusion of this great story of the day is contained in last Saturday's Quarto Edition of the NEW WORLD. The description of the BATTLE OF WATERLOO is one of the most spirited and interesting that has ever been given of that mighty event. Copies can yet be had at the office, No. 39 Ann-street.

Terms of the New World, \$3 a year. A new volume of the QUARTO commences on the 1st of January. Back numbers of the present volume can be furnished to new subscribers.

Eight Ward Whig Association.—An adjourned meeting of the N. Y. Society Library, by the aid of the Howard House on Tuesday evening, 14th inst. at half past 7 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested. N. BOWDITCH BLUNT, President. OLIVER WHITE, Vice President.

W. H. BELL, Secretary. Wm. W. Don, Treasurer.

Mechanics Institute Library.—This evening, Monday, Dec. 13th, at the N. Y. Society Library, by the aid of the Howard House on Tuesday evening, 14th inst. at half past 7 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested. N. BOWDITCH BLUNT, President. OLIVER WHITE, Vice President.

Merchants' Library Lectures.—The 14th lecture of the course will be delivered at Clinton Hall, Tuesday Evening next, (4th Dec) at half past 7 o'clock, by Hon. GEORGE M. DALLAS, of PENNSYLVANIA, (late U. S. Minister to Russia). Subject—"Russia." Tickets, admitting a lady and gentleman, 25 cents.

By order, LEWIS McMULLEN, Rec. Sec'y.

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